

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A biocompatible meniscal repair device, comprising:
a biocompatible tissue repair scaffold adapted to be placed in contact with a defect in a meniscus; and
a cell growth conduit flap attached to the tissue repair scaffold, the cell growth conduit flap contacting a tibial surface, extending to the synovium, and comprising at least one channel configured to communicate biological materials to a tissue defect in the meniscus, wherein the density of the cell growth conduit flap is in the range of about 150 mg/cc to 350 mg/cc.
2. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the cell growth conduit flap provides a conduit that enables cells and nutrients to travel from the synovium to the tissue repair scaffold and the tissue defect in the meniscus.
3. (Cancelled).
4. (Previously Presented) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold is constructed from a bioabsorbable material.
5. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap are constructed from different materials.
6. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap are constructed from the same materials.
7. (Original) The repair device of claim 6, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap include at least one polymer derived from monomers selected from the group consisting of glycolide, lactide, and dioxanone.
8. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap include polydioxanone.

9. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap include a copolymer of glycolide and L-lactide.
10. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold is formed from at least one material selected from the group consisting of natural polymers, synthetic polymers, and combinations thereof.
11. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, further comprising a viable tissue disposed on or within the tissue repair scaffold and effective to integrate with native tissue adjacent to the tissue repair scaffold.
12. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, further comprising at least one bioactive substance effective to stimulate cell growth.
13. (Original) The repair device of claim 12, wherein the bioactive substance is selected from the group consisting of a platelet rich plasma, cartilage-derived morphogenic proteins, recombinant human growth factors, and combinations thereof.
14. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap are formed from a single piece.
15. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the cell growth conduit flap is oriented such that it is substantially perpendicular relative to the tissue repair scaffold.
16. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the cell growth conduit flap and the tissue repair scaffold are oriented with respect to each other such that they form a "T" shape.
17. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the cell growth conduit flap and the tissue repair scaffold are oriented with respect to each other such that they form a "L" shape.

18. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the cell growth conduit flap has a thickness that is less than the thickness of the tissue repair scaffold.
19. (Cancelled).
20. (Original) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the cell growth conduit flap has a void volume in the range of about 50 % to 95 %.
21. (Previously Presented) A method of surgically repairing meniscal defects, comprising:
 providing a tissue repair scaffold having attached thereto a cell growth conduit flap;
 positioning the tissue repair scaffold in contact with a defect in a meniscus while
 positioning the cell growth conduit flap in contact with a tibial surface and the synovium;
 and
 fixing the tissue repair scaffold in position,
 wherein the cell growth conduit flap comprises at least one channel configured to
 allow cells and nutrients to travel through the cell growth conduit flap to the defect in the
 meniscus and thereby encourage healing of the meniscus, wherein the density of the cell
 growth conduit flap is in the range of about 150 mg/cc to 350 mg/cc.
22. (Original) The method of claim 21, further comprising the step of rasping the
meniscus before positioning the cell growth conduit flap.
23. (Original) The method of claim 21, further comprising the step of rasping the
synovium before positioning the cell growth conduit flap.
24. (Cancelled).
25. (Previously Presented) A method of surgically repairing meniscal defects, comprising:
 providing a cell growth conduit flap;
 positioning the cell growth conduit flap in contact with a tissue defect in a meniscus
and in contact with a tibial surface and the synovium; and
 fixing cell growth conduit flap in position,

wherein the cell growth conduit flap comprises at least one channel effective to allow cells and nutrients to travel through the cell growth conduit flap to the defect in the meniscus and thereby promote healing of the meniscus, wherein the density of the cell growth conduit flap is in the range of about 150 mg/cc to 350 mg/cc.

26. (Cancelled).

27. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the cell growth conduit flap provides a conduit that enables cells and nutrients to travel from the synovium to the tissue defect in a meniscus.

28. (Original) The method of claim 25, further comprising the step of rasping the meniscus before positioning the cell growth conduit flap.

29. (Original) The method of claim 25, further comprising the step of rasping the synovium before positioning the cell growth conduit flap.

30. (Previously Presented) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap include at least one polymer derived from monomers selected from the group consisting of glycolide, lactide, and dioxanone.

31. (Previously Presented) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap include polydioxanone.

32. (Previously Presented) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap include a copolymer of glycolide and L-lactide.

33. (Previously Presented) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the tissue repair scaffold is formed from at least one material selected from the group consisting of natural polymers, synthetic polymers, and combinations thereof.

34. (Previously Presented) The repair device of claim 20, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap include at least one polymer derived from monomers selected from the group consisting of glycolide, lactide, and dioxanone.
35. (Previously Presented) The repair device of claim 20, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap include polydioxanone.
36. (Previously Presented) The repair device of claim 20, wherein the tissue repair scaffold and the cell growth conduit flap include a copolymer of glycolide and L-lactide.
37. (Previously Presented) The repair device of claim 20, wherein the tissue repair scaffold is formed from at least one material selected from the group consisting of natural polymers, synthetic polymers, and combinations thereof.
38. (Cancelled).
39. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the cell growth conduit flap has a void volume in the range of about 50 % to 95 %.
40. (Cancelled).
41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the cell growth conduit flap has a void volume in the range of about 50 % to 95 %.
42. (New) The repair device of claim 1, wherein the at least one channel is on the surface of the cell growth conduit flap.
43. (New) The method of claim 21, wherein the at least one channel is on the surface of the cell growth conduit flap.
44. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein the at least one channel is on the surface of the cell growth conduit flap.